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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
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All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but for a guarantee that the same will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on one side of paper, with the name upon the other. Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, and the name will be printed if not, as the writer may wish.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The leaf curl of plum can be largely prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Keep the wheel hoes busy. This is a weed month. Cut every weed head that shows itself above ground.

The so-called "dry Bordeaux mixture" has been tried by three or four New England experiment stations, and all pronounced not so good as the common liquid form.

The secret of early vegetables is warm, loose, rich soil in a sheltered location, fall ploughed and planted at the earliest possible moment in spring that such work can be well done.

With potato scab, prevention is best. Plant upon land which has not recently been used for potatoes, beets or turnips, for scab is likely to attack either of those crops, and to leave scab germs in the soil. Fertilizer is better than manure for these crops.

As a protection against blights, rusts, mildew, etc., in greenhouses, it is recommended to paint every part of the woodwork that can be reached with a whitewash made of thirty pounds of sulphur and one bushel of lime. A Tennessee horticulturist who tried this plan finds it effective.

The spring cucumber crop in greenhouses is often infested with a lively mite of an insect called thrips, which feed on the under side of the leaves, causing the foliage to turn yellow. Thrips can be kept in check by fumigating with tobacco stems or by careful spraying with kerosene emulsion.

The late crop of asparagus beetle is best subdued by spraying with Paris green. Of course such a poison cannot be applied during the harvest season, and for the early brood the only way is to apply dry dust to the infested shoots, thus choking the pores of the worms, or else keep plenty of young chickens in the field.

For the currant stem girdler which bores into the branches and causes them to break off, the only thorough way is to clip off the young shoots, in June, one of two inches below the point where the incision has been made by the parent moth on laying the eggs. The several portions drop to the ground, dry, and the newly hatched larvae are thus destroyed.

ACCORDING to Professor Bailey, a mixture of one pound of Paris green, two pounds of lime, fresh slackened, and two hundred gallons of water gives the best results. Lead arsenate (made by mixing eleven ounces of sugar of lead (lead acetate) and four ounces of arsenate of soda with one hundred and fifty gallons of water) remains in suspension better than Paris green and is less liable to injure foliage.

Where a cow pays a little profit, and another is kept at a slight loss, the two about balance and the owner is no better off. But the two could be sold and turned into one first-rate milker. That would be a piece of dairy magic that would fill the pocket-book.

Among the Farmers.

SEASON FAVORABLE AND CROPS WELL UNDER WAY NEAR BOSTON.

The farmers and gardeners in the districts near Boston all report a season generally favorable for crops. Planting began early, there has been about rain enough, and no serious frost has checked vegetable growth.

The chief pests reported are the canker worm and the cutworm, both of which insects appear to be unusually numerous.

Crops are farthest along in the Watertown districts. Mr. Frank Coolidge has a force of more than fifty workers planting and harvesting. Both of these operations are carried on about the whole season on this farm. Mr. Coolidge is doing more than ever this year, having the management of both the Coolidge farms. At present the men are busy harvesting spinach, radishes and lettuce. The crops were growing between rows of tomatoes, which will afterwards occupy the whole space.

The extra early crops for which this farm is well known are now receiving due attention, especially summer squash, peas and beans.

The farm of Hittenger Bros., nearby, is in flourishing condition. The fruit trees and currant bushes are a sight to behold for their vigor and thrift. The land is in such high culture that a big crop of tree fruits, and also of currants or other small fruits, can be grown from the same field. The trees, cherry, pear, etc., promise well, even the apples will produce a crop, as they are mostly the Williams, an annual bearing kind.

On the adjoining farms, owned by the Skehan brothers, this annual bearing habit of the Williams apple seems to be appreciated, since a number of other kinds have been grafted this spring to the Williams. The Skehans report a good season so far. Their sweet corn and beans were planted as early as the middle of April and they are now well along, no frost having set them back.

Tomatoes from this farm are usually among the first in market. At time of visit, Monday, the tomato plants were ready to blossom. Between the rows are spinach and radishes. The crop of hothouse cucumbers here is very fine.

In the Winchester district the season is reported about as usual. Mr. Marshall Symmes considers the outlook good.

He is marketing a lot of spinach, rhubarb, kale and beet greens and finds the prices low, but the crop is large.

INCLOSING THE PLANTS.

In Peabody, the farmers are putting in a great variety of crops, not depending upon any specialty, after the fashion of nearby gardeners. They report a good season. C. H. Norton is marketing considerable rhubarb. Crops are reported promising.

TRAPPING THE WORMS.

There are two methods used to trap the worms, one of which consists in walking over the field and thrusting a pointed stick two or three times in the ground near the plants. The worms in their wanderings will fall into these holes, and as it takes them some time to get out again, if the next morning the same stick is thrust into the holes, large numbers will be destroyed.

But the best and most practical way to trap them is that given by Dr. Oenler in his excellent little book called "Truck Farming in the South."

Dr. Oenler kills off all the worms before any crop is planted. He takes cabbage leaves, or in the absence of these, bunches of green clover. These traps are moistened and dusted with a mixture of one part of paris green to twenty parts of flour. The traps are then placed in the field, ten or fifteen feet apart each way. The doctor says that two such applications, especially in cloudy weather, at intervals of two or three days, will suffice to allow the worms to make away with themselves, which they generally do with perfect success.

MR. BONNELL, the expert, has completed his annual circuit of Middlesex county, Conn., inspecting different varieties of fruit trees and vines. The professor's report in regard to bearing trees is exceedingly gratifying.

farm pears as well as apples promise rather poorly. Strawberry fields look very well.

ITS CHARACTER, HABITS, AND HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

There is probably no insect pest that is more destructive to vegetation in early summer than the cutworm. Every one who works the ground is more or less intimately acquainted with the worm and its work. There is a popular idea that there is but one worm entitled to this name, while in fact there are half a dozen or more. Some of them ascend trees and shrubs in their work of destruction, but the larger number and the one the gardener and farmer has to contend with, confine their depredations to the surface.

All cutworms are the larva of some species of night-flying moths, writes F. W. Ritter in a recent lecture on horticulture. The eggs are usually deposited on the branches of trees and shrubs. The larva descends to the ground as soon as hatched in search of food. They feed mostly on the roots of grasses and clover when young. They are about half grown when winter sets in. Then they seek the shelter of a log or stone or burrow in the earth. Here they hibernate and the following spring begins the second year of their existence by eating of every green thing in sight.

The fact that they do all their work of destruction at night makes it more difficult to keep it in check. Various devices are resorted to by gardeners to ward off their attack.

I will describe a few of them, and any one can adopt the method that seems to them the most practical.

PROPER ROTATION.

Professor Gillette, of the Iowa experiment station, says it has been found that the worms are seldom harmful even on sod until the field has been grass for more than two years in succession.

If such land is turned over in the spring and put to corn, tomatoes, cabbage and the like, there will be so many hungry worms to feed and so little for them to feed upon that they will soon destroy everything that is growing thereon.

Then to prevent their depredations the rotation should be so managed that no crop to which cutworms are partial should be grown on land that has been more than two years to grass.

INCLOSING THE PLANTS.

Tomatoes, cabbage and the like may be protected from injury by wrapping stiff brown paper around the stem when the plants are set. This should extend under the ground, and for some distance above; this I have found the best remedy when only a small quantity of plants are to be set, and I believe it will pay even when large numbers are planted, as a boy or girl can wrap a large number in a day.

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Success With Potatoes.

METHODS OF GROWERS IN THE FAMOUS AROOSTOOK REGION.

The most famous and productive potato growing section of New England is that of Aroostook County, Maine. Houlton Rose and Maine Hebrons are the standard for quality in Boston markets and enormous yields per acre have been obtained.

A number of these Aroostook potato farmers have written of their methods to Secretary B. W. McKeen of Augusta, Me., and their letters are given below.

MODERN POTATO GROWING.

To be sure of a good crop of any kind we must have thorough tillage, and that gives a perfect seed bed. When we were boys and were harrowing in grain among the stumps they used to tell us to go over the ground a certain number of times and the work was done; but there is a change in the program now.

It is not the number of times, but the perfect pulverizing of the soil, that we want, and if it is hoed crops that we are going to raise, the crop is more than half raised when planted; for from that time forward we have perfect advantage of the weeds all the way through.

We used to talk about potatoes being big enough to cultivate. To be sure of a large crop we should not wait for them to come out of the ground, but should cultivate as soon as the very first plants commence to make their appearance.

Better cultivation and less fertilizer would be better than more fertilizer and less cultivation. I have run the cultivator from three to six times through potatoes before hoing and found that the extra amount of cultivation was largely paid for. It has been those years in which I have got the best crop.

I spare no pains in running the cultivator and am never bothered with weeds.

I hope others will try this plan if they have not already done so.—J. W. Dundy, Castle Hill, Me.

KEEPING AT IT.

Hoed crops require a more thorough and painstaking preparation of the soil than do the grains, and any neglect in preparatory work can not be made up by after tillage. I plow deep, harrow at least six times with disc harrow, thoroughly turning the soil over and filling as deep as the discs will go, finishing the surface pulverization and leveling with a spring tooth harrow. Still I do not consider this sufficient, and plan to use some kind of clod crusher or drag this spring, after each harrowing with disc harrow. This ought to fine the soil as deep as plow goes, and give a perfect seed bed. The cultivator is started as soon as, or before, plants appear, and kept going, working very shallow. No limit to number of times here, just keep at it. Don't trust to luck, that is too uncertain.—A. E. Estabrook, Smyrna, Me.

EVEN CHEAP POTATOES PAY.

I think farmers have got to study crops that are best adapted to their own locality, and then produce them as cheaply as possible. I can make more money by raising potatoes at sixty cents per barrel than by raising hay, beef or grain, and at the same time keep meat and manure, sow to grain, and seed with clover and Timothy, and you will have no trouble in getting a good stand of grass.—Alden Sylvester, Mars Hill, Me.

BREAK THE CRUST.

Last year excellent crops of potatoes were raised here with a little barn manure and thorough cultivation. It pays to keep the cultivator going.

If the land is heavy loam I would like to have the furrows shingled on to each other; if light, it may be laid flat. Next, the ground should be well harrowed and made fine. Plan to have the rows long and straight, and an even distance apart, so the cultivator can run close to the plant. Then if properly planted and the weeder and cultivator are used before the weeds get a start, no hand hoeing will be required, and a man and team with proper machinery can plant and take care of a large field at a little cost.—Ira J. Porter, Houlton, Me.

GOOD CROPS.

I always start the plow as soon as the frost is out, and the ground fairly settled, and keep on plowing and preparing my ground until it begins to be warm so that the seed will germinate quickly. Then I go right at it in earnest and put in the seed as quickly as possible. If I use more than 600 pounds of phosphate per acre on potatoes, I sow part broadcast, about one-half, and put the balance in drill. If weeds start before the potatoes are up sufficiently to cultivate, I brush the ground with not a very heavy brush; that will keep the weeds back, and will not injure the potatoes. I run the cultivator often, don't allow any weeds to grow, and use horse hoe to hill with. I never raise less than 100 barrels per acre and have raised 150 barrels per acre.

NO HAND HOE.

In preparing my potato ground, I plow about six to seven inches deep, then I harrow with thoroughly.

I plant with a planter and in a few days go over the piece with a horse hoe.

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TRROUBLED WITH SEED ROT.

My hothouse crops consist mostly of corn and potatoes. I plant my corn with an Aspinwall planter which drops fertil-

zer as well as corn. Hoeing is mostly done with a Breed's weeder. I hope that some one will explain why it is that so many of our seed potatoes rot in the ground, some years more than others. Sometimes it seems to be too wet and sometimes too dry, and you will find sometimes with potatoes planted on the same ground the same day that those planted in the forenoon will rot and those planted in the afternoon be all right. It doesn't seem to make any difference whether they are planted with planter or by hand.—T. B. Bradford, Sherman, Me.

KEEPING AT IT.

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Corn Culture.

TIMELY HINTS, AND DISCUSSION ON NEW ENGLAND'S STAPLE GRAIN.

The only grain crop which in the East has survived western competition is corn. While other grains are merely incidental crops with most New England farmers, corn is still a staple crop. Ensilage and the needs of canneries, however, of late years, have absorbed a large part of the corn product.

At this season the cultivation of the crop is of timely interest. Cultivation properly begins before the seed is planted. Thorough preparation is almost half the crop. On sod land the overturned turf should be torn and pulverized with a disk or cutaway harrow. A plank drag will help reduce the sods.

"The preparation of corn ground," writes F. S. Caton, "is a very important matter, and should be very thoroughly done. To begin with, the sod should be turned over in fall or just as soon in spring as it is in condition to work well, so that it may lay as long as possible. I prefer a rich sod for corn because it is free from weeds than is old ground, and causes less trouble in cultivation."

"The old method of 'cut and cover' in ploughing and then going over the ground once or twice with the spike-tooth harrow and call the field ready for planting, has given place to more thorough methods by successful farmers with improved implements, and, consequently, better crops at a lower cost of production. No farmer should fear harrowing his corn ground too much."

Before the seed is up the smoothing harrow or the cultivator should begin; for the weeds will be up before the corn.

Throughout the season the corn must be kept loose and the weeds subdued. From three to five cultivations are needed.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION FOR CORN.

The Ohio Experiment Station began studying the comparative effect of deep and shallow culture of corn in 1888. At that time the implements available for shallow culture were imperfect, and for two years the results were negative or slightly in favor of deep culture. During recent years general attention has been drawn to this subject, especially by the results attained at the Illinois Experiment Station, and manufacturers have produced implements better adapted to shallow culture. With some of the implements the work has been continued in Ohio since 1891, with results uniformly in favor of the shallower culture, the average yield from cultivating one inch and a half deep with the spring-tooth cultivator being six bushels per acre greater than from cultivating four inches with the double-shovel.

The same problem has also been taken up at thirteen other stations, besides the two named, with results generally favoring shallow culture. Counting each season's experiments at each station as a single test, forty-five such tests have been reported up to the close of 1895. Of these, twenty-seven showed larger yields from shallow culture, seven were inconclusive and eleven showed larger yields from deep culture. Of these latter, however, cultivating only three inches deep was in some cases "deep culture."

At Kansas Station, corn planted the last of April and the first week of May has done better for several years than that planted earlier or later. The number of cultivations giving best results depends on soil, climate and season. In 1896, which was almost an ideal corn season, four cultivations gave better results at the Kansas Station than fewer or more, and the same was true in '95. At that Station corn planted in listing furrows has given better results than that planted on surface-ploughed lands, and as to the method of cultivating, where the first two plowings given before the roots had extended into the middles were deep and the last two shallow, larger yields were obtained than from all shallow or all deep cultivation.

WILL TILLAGE MEANS.

The practice of the modern methods of cultivation for our hard crops will so reduce the cost of raising that a profit may be secured on many of our crops, while by the old practice of hand labor with the hoe none can be secured. I do not favor strictly level culture for the corn crop; the last time of cultivation I use a cultivator with wings, throwing up one or two inches of soil around the stalks for a protection against the winds breaking the plants down.—George Plummer, Jr.

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WILL TILLAGE MEANS.

The results seem rather to favor shallow cultivation. In light and sandy soils, deep cultivation, instead of being beneficial, is apt to be hurtful, because such soils are usually dry, and, if deeply cultivated, this will break them up until the sun and air will take away so much of their moisture as to render them altogether too dry. Therefore, shallow cultivation is much to be preferred, for then the moisture drawn from below by capillary attraction will not be disturbed. Owing to the same reason shallow cultivation is best suited to a dry season, only it should be frequent. Per contra, deep cultivation is the more available in a wet season, in that it will tend to dry the soil. It should be borne in mind, though, that deep cultivation is meant to be deeper on a heavy soil than on a light one, always. By all means a heavy soil should be plowed deep, no matter what the season.

On heavy or clayey soil, the cultivator should go deeper than upon light or sandy ones.

Below are given a few opinions of practical New England growers upon the general care of the corn crop.

CORRECT CORN CULTURE.

I plant the corn with a planter, and before it gets up go over it with a weeder, and if the ground is smooth enough

I go over it again after it comes up. Then I take a cultivator with a great many small teeth and go between the rows as often as possible, as long as possible, and as near the corn as possible, and do not hill up any.—I. N. Lapham.

A CORN SPECIALIST.

I think the most important crop on the farm is the corn crop. I aim to make a specialty of the corn crop; have been trying to reduce the cost of cultivation. We usually plough in the fall, but prefer spring plowing for corn. I spread broadcast all manure with a manure spreader, work into the soil thoroughly with disc harrow, and level with spring-tooth. I mark out one way, marking three rows at once, rows three and one-half feet apart. I plant with a horse planter; one week after planting go over the ground crosswise of rows with weeder, and run the weeder once a week until the corn is two or three inches high; then take the cultivator and run that once a week until the corn is knee high; then take the horse hoe and hill up, taking pains to adjust the horse hoe so as to cover all the ground between rows. By this method we have comparatively clean cultivation with less than one-half the expense of the old method.—Wm. G. Bailey.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR CORN.

In order to secure the best results in raising crops of any kind, especially hard crops, it is of the utmost importance that the soil be not only fertilized but well pulverized. This, with the improved implements of today, is an easy matter. I prefer to plow in the fall, spread the dressing on the furrow and thoroughly mix with a disk harrow; as soon as dry enough in the spring I start the harrow and continue to go over the piece once or twice a week until time to plant; being sure not to plant too early, especially corn, not until the ground is thoroughly warm; plant with a planter, putting in about four hundred pounds of good fertilizer to the acre in the hill. In three or four days after planting the corn I put on the weeder and go over the piece once in three or four days, until the corn is too large to let it through without breaking it down. This will do all that is necessary to be done, providing the ground has been properly prepared before planting, and there is not too much witchgrass.—B. F. Briggs

SWEET CORN PAYS.

There will not be much yellow corn planted this season, all the farmers are going to plant sweet corn. Yellow corn is so cheap that it does not pay to raise it. Sweet corn is much more profitable. There will be considerable Hungarian corn. The great consideration here is to get something to take the place of hay. The dry seasons and cold winters have cut the hay crop down nearly one-half, and something must be raised to take its place. Sweet corn and Hungarian seem to be the crops here. I have planted corn generally on green sward, spreading the manure on the furrow, and harrowing it in as well as I could, harrowing early and often. I plant with a horse planter, cultivating as soon as it is fairly up, thus keeping the weeds down so that there is no need of much hand labor, and I have always succeeded in getting good crops without a great expense.—J. E. Cartret.

THE KEROSENE MIXTURES.

Of the kerosene emulsions I consider the R. ley Hubbard the most convenient, besides it is perfectly safe to use, writes Horticulturist Pederson of Pennsylvania. The formula is one-half pound of hard soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water; remove from the fire and add two gallons of crude kerosene; mix it with a large hand syringe till it has the consistency of loperated milk. This standard emulsion can then be diluted with as many parts of water as may be wanted for the treatment intended. In using the four-lined leaf bug it should, according to R. Slingerland, of Cornell Experiment Station, be used in a strength of one part of the emulsion to four or five parts of water, and, according to the same authority, it should be used for the pear leaf blaster mite at a strength of one to five or seven. The latter corresponds with our experiments. For the tree lice on cherry and other trees dilute some with their appearance.

Celery for winter use should be dried up later. It may be dug up in clumps, late in the fall, and the clumps packed closely, with adhearing earth, in boxes or bins in the cellar; or if it has been grown in trenches it may be left in them if the tops are covered with boards and over them plenty of strawy litter, where it will keep well after quite severe frosts.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

TILLAGE MACHINERY.

We do our plowing almost entirely with a National Sulky plow, and one pair of 2,800 pound horses. We plow, as is most convenient, either in the spring or in the fall (the latter the better), as each may have its advantages. It requires but little more time to plow, pulverize, and suitably fit for sowing, land plowed in the spring from the greensward, especially if rocky, than would be necessary for the bare pulverizing of the fall plowed land, and reducing it to a like condition, which with the old spike harrow was an impossibility. In place of this we use the Climax

These competitions will be conducted monthly during 1897

First Prize, each of \$100.
Cash, \$40.
Second Prize Special Bi-
gyn, \$25.
Third Prize, \$15.
Gold Watch, \$1,000.
Cash Prizes given monthly.
Total Prizes during 1897
\$10,000.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competition to save as many Soap Wrappers as you can collect. Out off the top portion of each wrapper, leaving the bottom portion with the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." Then cut the paper in two, and send postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating name, address, and the number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive \$100.

THE 5 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 10 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 15 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 20 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 25 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

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The 35 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

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The 45 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 50 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 55 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 60 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 65 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 70 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

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The 85 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 90 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 95 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

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The 105 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 110 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 115 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 120 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 125 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

The 130 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$100 each.

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The 340 Competitors who send in the Largest Numbers of Soap Wrappers will receive \$1

BOSTON, MAY 29, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

GREAT INCOME—great outgo.

TOO MUCH HURRY does nothing well.

HAVE SYSTEM, but not much routine.

ONE CAN OFTEN JUDGE A MAN BY HIS DOG.

TEN HOURS PER DAY is enough in the long run.

FATTENING AN OLD DRY COW is a losing business.

AIM FOR BEST RESULTS, whether the way thereto be new or old.

THE BEST PROFIT OF THE FARM is what it furnishes the family.

PLAIN, HEARTY, SUBSTANTIAL should be the farmers' bill of fare.

STUDY THE LANGUAGE OF THE COW; it pays to give her what she wants.

DEEP PLOWING is of no use unless the soil is deep too. USE JUDGMENT.

THE ELEVENTH DESTROYMENT FOR THE FARM IN JUNE, is destroyment.

OUTDOOR WORK has kept more people well than medicine has ever cured.

WORRY dries up the springs of life, but forgets to send a green old age.

SOME FARMERS USE WET CHAFF to weight the silo. Twelve inches of it is plenty.

DO NOT BUILD YOURSELF OUT OF A HOME by putting up a fine house on borrowed money.

PLAN THE FARM as if you expected to live long and enjoy the result of your labors. DO NOT LIVE FOR THE DAY ONLY.

HOW MANY GOOD STOCK FARMERS are capable of rearing that most valuable kind of live stock, the children of the farm?

IN MAKING A DEBT THE QUESTION TO ASK IS just how and when will it surely bring back dollar for dollar and more besides?

NEXT TO MORE SMART FARMERS we need more practical, competent farmers' wives. Will the coming woman supply the need?

WHY NOT OFFER PRIZES AT THE CATTLE SHOW for good milking? Speed, thoroughness and tact in handling the cow to be considered.

A REASONABLE MAN is reasonable with his team. Don't allow the hired man to bang and twitch the horses. A good horse is never improved nor a poor one cured by hard treatment.

WITH HIS UNEQUALLED CHANCE to get healthful food, it is a disgrace for a farmer to have dyspepsia. Hurrying at meals will hurry you through life.

THE MASS. CATTLE COMMISSION has finished its work of annual inspection and now enjoys a chance to take a long breath.

THE MIND OF A CHILD IS CLEAN. Bad language and profanity will stain it as mud stains a white garment. Allow none but decent men to work on your farm.

FANCY FOOD is not for the practical man. A pampered stomach makes beggars and invalids. After all, the best luxuries are the simplest; those right from the farm and garden.

THE FARMER WHO MOST DESERVES SYMPATHY is the city greenhorn who with small capital buys a large but poor and rocky farm. He has an almost hopeless uphill fight before him.

UNLESS SOME PROVISION is made to prevent the importation of infected stock and plants, it will evidently have little lasting use to fight the insect immigrants with commissions and appropriations.

TO STUDY THE WAYS OF INSECTS gives a solid foundation for successful war against them. Besides, it is deep satisfaction to know just what you are about. There are free bulletins which give all the facts of practical bearing.

THE ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE IN CERTAIN QUARTERS TO REVIVE THE GENERAL PURPOSE COW. THE EASTERN DAIRYMAN HAS NO USE FOR HER. Why feed a beefy, big-eating cow for years, just to get a few extra pounds of cheap old cow beef?

THE LEADERS IN ANY OCCUPATION are quite largely those who have followed directly in their father's footsteps. Such men in a sense began to learn the business a generation before they were born and they can start out with advantages that others must work long years to acquire.

TAKING ONE YEAR WITH ANOTHER, a good deal of money is made by successful cranberry growers. Many a farmer has just the location with sandbank handy and a water supply that can be controlled. The expense of preparation is large, unless the work is done gradually during the slack of the seasons.

THERE IS MORE CATASTHIS IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY THAN ALL OTHER DISEASES PUT TOGETHER, AND UNTIL THE LAST FEW YEARS WAS SUPPOSED TO BE incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment proved it to be incurable. Science has now come to the conclusion that it is truly a constitutional disease. It is often painful, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is often painful in does frequent, and dangerous to health. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 75c.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

An amusing specimen of twentieth century idolatry comes from the annals of the Theosophists. It appears that the leaders of the cult became involved in some sort of a muddle as to their future policy, and a supernatural message was desired. Accordingly at Onset Bay the Countess di Brazza hunted up an idol, the famous image of Buddha which acquired notoriety in the exciting times in Theosophical circles just subsequent to the death of Mme. Blavatsky and which Pres. W. Q. Judge ridiculed so persistently, though he failed to lessen its secret powers in the minds of the faithful dissenters from the Judge regime. The countess placed this image of mystery on the table in the reception room of the cottage, decked it with flowers and besought it to reveal the warring elements and lead them to peace and quiet. It was nothing to prevent its taking a liking to many of our native trees and plants when it becomes acclimated.

The following statement has been issued by Prof. C. F. Fernald, entomologist to the Hatch experiment station at the Massachusetts Agricultural College: "It is my unpleasant duty to call attention to the presence of an injurious insect pest, which is committing great injury to the fruit trees in Cambridge and Somerville, and which has been mistaken for the gypsy moth by the citizens in that locality. I have carefully examined the caterpillars of this insect, sent to me by my assistant on the Gypsy moth work, and find them to be a common European species, known in England by the name of the Brown-tail moth (euprotis chrysorrhoea), which is widely distributed in the old world, and which is very injurious to fruit and foreign trees."

"I have before me a copy of the law enacted in Belgium, many years ago, requiring the land owners to clear this insect from their trees and giving the best methods of accomplishing this work. Similar laws were enacted in France and other European countries at a much earlier date."

"The insect is now in the caterpillar state and its destructive capabilities are abundantly shown by the defoliated pear trees in getting as far toward Canada as Farmington, Me., but the papers were filled with accounts of the crime and with King's picture, and he was recognized and arrested. His present state of mind, as he thinks it over in his prison cell, seems to be a mixture of regret for the crime, and of anxiety for his business future. The money was nearly all recovered. The case has excited an unusual degree of interest, and the various phases of the story have been freely discussed during the past week."

Mercantile reports show a continuance of trade improvement, but the tariff uncertainty still proves something of a drag. The Senate is at last ready to debate the bill, but when and in what shape it will pass can only be guessed. In the financial situation the only unfavorable sign is the exportation of gold, but not in quantity to cause alarm. Wheat and corn are still sent abroad in large quantities, tending to restore the balance of trade upset by the imports of dutiable articles. General retail trade is reported good.

"I do not know how this insect came to this country, but as there are nurseries and greenhouses in the immediate vicinity of the infested area, where foreign plants have been handled to a considerable extent, it is quite possible that the pest may have been imported on some of this stock."

"I would advise the owners of infested trees to spray them with Paris green in water in proportion of one pound to 150 gallons, or, what will be more effective, with arsenate of lead, in the proportion of five pounds to 100."

The Mass. Gypsy Moth Committee held a meeting Wednesday to consider the best way of dealing with the new enemy, but not much can be done now because all the funds of the committee were appropriated exclusively for fighting the Gypsy moth. Possibly an effort will be made to get a special appropriation in order to attack the invaders at the earliest possible moment, but on account of the lateness of the season, if for no other reasons, the task of putting a bill through is acknowledged to appear difficult.

The defeated Greeks apparently feel impelled to find some sort of a scapegoat for their troubles, and as might be expected, the king and royal family are bearing the brunt of popular displeasure. The weak generalship of the Crown Prince Constantine contributed much to weaken the power of the throne and the people dares not enter Athens for fear of his life. When visiting the hospitals the princesses have been requested not to enter some of the wards, owing to the intense excitement of the wounded, and in other wards the king was greeted with murmurs and often with insulting and sarcastic retorts to his questions. All this is of course very unreasonable, since the king apparently made the best of circumstances and of the resources under his control, and was, in fact, actually forced into war against his best judgment; but the Greeks, after the fashion of unsuccessful people in general, are eager to blame anyone but themselves.

Nothing over-radical is likely to be done in regard to the Cuban problem so long as President McKinley retains his present caution and cool-headed attitude; but the jingo spirit seems to pervade the Senate, and a good deal of rather high-flown oratory has been expressed in debate. It is reported that the President will confine his efforts to securing protection for Americans in Cuba, and to whatever peaceful measures are possible toward stopping the bloodshed in the unhappy island. This determination does not mean war, and the attempt to conjure up a "scare" has very little foundation at present.

THE MATTER OF RELATIVE COST OF FEEDING different cows has not received enough attention. It is a fact that some cows which give less milk than others pay much better, because they are easy keepers. Strains of cattle should be heavy for keeping as well as for heavy milking and large butter product.

WE ARE TO HAVE A BROWN-TAIL Moth Commission with its camp and brigade and appropriation bill and the other useful and expensive belongings and appurtenances, all of the Brown-tail Moth variety?

The prospect of another imported insect enemy as bad as the gypsy moth is truly frightening alike from the view of the farmer and the tax payer. The appearance of the new pest emphasizes the need previously urged in this paper of strict quarantine measures for imported nursery stock and of a permanent commission on insect pests.

THE AVERAGE COW OF THE UNITED STATES yields only 130 pounds of butter per year. The result is that the average cow does not pay.

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THE average cow of the United States yields only



for the seasons operations on the farm, and one which will yield the most satisfying results in thoroughly renovate and rejuvenate the system by the aid of that time tested and reliable remedy



It quickly corrects that clayed condition of the liver so productive of Biliousness and Dyspepsia after the long winter of inactivity. In addition to the above good qualities it is a positive cure for

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE
URINARY TROUBLES
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND MALARIA.**

Beware of substitutes. There is nothing "just as good" as Warner's Safe Cure.

MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Rule Steady in Price—Sheep in Good Supply and Steady—Hogs Show Signs of Weakness—Calves 1-4c Lower—Milch Cows Unchanged—Horse Market Favors the Buyer

Reported for **MUSS. PLOUGHMAN**.
Week ending May 26, 1897.

AMOUNT of Stock at Market

Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Veal

This week, 13,227 lbs. 304, 201,298

Last week, 4,740 lbs. 26, 15,207

One year ago, 5,240 lbs. 11,174 lbs. 31,056 lbs. 20,277

Horses..... 655

Total..... 5477 15,507

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES

Cattle, Sheep..... Cattle, Sheep

Maine..... 132 New York..... 136

N. Hampshire..... 96 Vermont..... 111 127

Massachusetts..... 209 187 Canada..... 356

Total..... 5477 15,507

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY BAILBOARDS, ETC.

Cattle, Sheep..... Cattle, Sheep

Fitchburg..... 4 29 15,048 Eastern..... 136

Lowell..... 78 179 B. & M.

B. & A. 654 276 Foot & boats, 80

Total..... 5477 15,507

Values

Heef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$5.50 & 75¢; first quality, \$5.00 & 25¢; second quality, \$4.50 & 75¢; third quality, \$4.25 & 25¢; fourth quality, \$4.00 & 25¢; fifth quality, \$3.75 & 50¢; some of the poorest, \$3.50 & 50¢.

Working Oxen—\$15.00; lamb, steer, \$10.00

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 28¢; extra, 31¢ & 45¢; sheep and lamb per head, in lots, \$2.00 & 25¢; lambs, \$1.50 & 25¢.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, 35¢ & 45¢; live weight, \$1.00 & 25¢; dressed hogs, \$1.00 & 25¢.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, \$20.00

extra, \$24.00; fancy milk cows, \$30.00 & 50¢; fat cows, and dry, \$12.00 & 25¢.

Steers and young cattle for farmers; yearlings, \$16.00; two-year-olds, \$12.00 & 25¢; three-year-olds, \$20.00 & 50¢.

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 28¢; extra, 31¢ & 45¢; sheep and lamb per head, in lots, \$2.00 & 25¢; lambs, \$1.50 & 25¢.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, 35¢ & 45¢; live weight, \$1.00 & 25¢; dressed hogs, \$1.00 & 25¢.

Calves—35¢ & 45¢.

Bacon—\$1.00 & 25¢.

Tallow—\$1.00 & 25¢.

Calf Skins—\$0.60 & \$1.10.

Dairy Skins—\$0.40 & 40¢.

Pelts—\$0.80 each; country lots, 40¢ & 50¢; Dairy Skins, 30¢ & 40¢.

ARRIVALS AT THE DIFFERENT YARDS.

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOOS, VEAL, HORSES

Watertown, 1,007 15,227 2448 15,207

Brighton..... 970 1,241 533 80

Total..... 5477 15,507

Live Stock Notes.

Not much fluctuation in price of live stock this week, and the business does not materially from a week ago; butchers were steady with their full complement of all kinds and no lack of receipts. In the market, the general rule is a change of 1-4c, decline considering quality and a full 1-4c, but cattle ruled steady and taken ready for market. The market was steady with sheep, what were offered from New England. The Western lambs and sheep have fluctuated a trifle, but the general run will not be as bad as last week. Country steady and the outside of best Western quoted at 45¢ instead of 42¢; these cows do not move in the market and steady prices prevail. Horses are selling quite active.

Cattle, Sheep..... Cattle, Sheep

Maine..... 11 At Watertown..... 12

At Brighton..... 12 W. F. French..... 12

Lobby Bros..... 27 F. Charlton..... 14

O. W. Wolfe..... 6 H. N. Jenne..... 3

Total..... 5477 15,507

Massachusetts.

At Watertown..... 12

Harris & Sons..... 17 J. S. Henry..... 14

R. C. Hobbs..... 21 W. Hardwell..... 90

Total..... 5477 15,507

At Brighton.

A. M. Bagg's..... 16

J. S. Henry..... 15

C. D. Lewis..... 6

H. A. Gilmore..... 15

S. M. Stebbins..... 5

Total..... 5477 15,507

Western States.

At Brighton..... 12

W. F. French..... 12

F. Charlton..... 14

H. N. Jenne..... 3

Total..... 5477 15,507

At Watertown.

A. M. Bagg's..... 16

J. S. Henry..... 15

C. D. Lewis..... 6

H. A. Gilmore..... 15

S. M. Stebbins..... 5

Total..... 5477 15,507

At Brighton.

A. F. Jones..... 23

J. S. Henry..... 14

F. Charlton..... 14

H. N. Jenne..... 3

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THE HORSE.

—Starlight 2.15 3.4 has a colt at foot by Larabee 2.12 1.2.

—Thalberg, 2.30, the veteran Iowa trotter, will be out again this year. He began campaigning in 1888.

—There are eight pacers with records of 2.04 or better. Five of them have changed owners within a year.

—Madona, dam of Trumppetone, 2.21 1.4, and Fair Oaks, 2.26, has foaled a chestnut colt by Allantell, 2.20 1.2.

—Claribel, dam of Prince Charming, 2.26, the famous high-stepper, has foaled a bay colt by Lord of the Manor.

—Joe Thayer, at Lexington, Ky., has a fast two-year-old colt by Constantine, out of a mare by Happy Medium.

—Nazote, the three-year-old brother to Azote, 2.04 3.4, will not be raced until 1899, owing to his large size.

—Lemonade, 2.27 1.4, is dead. She was the dam of Bessie Wilton, 2.09 1.4; Lady Wilton, 2.11 1.2, and Lemonie, 2.18 3.4.

—Among the horses in training at Palo Alto are Helena, 2.12; Local, 2.19 1.2; Alla, 2.22 1.2; Adbell, 2.23, and Peko, 2.24.

—Colonel William Forbes has the famous running stallion, Medlar, and some very handsome Persian and Arabian stock, at his farm in Dedham.

—The will of Thos. Raymond, whereby Klamath 2.07 1.2 was retired from the turf, and a portion of Raymond's ranch set aside for his maintenance, will be contested in the courts. Klamath has been entered in Eastern events and is being trained.

—Robert Kneels, after an absence of sixteen months in Germany, has returned to this country. Nine months of his visit to foreign countries were spent behind the bars, in consequence of an "error in judgment" in entering Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneels.

—Robert J. 2.01 1.2 and John R. Gentry 2.00 1.2, will make their first start this year at Glen Falls, New York, July 5, the 4th coming on Sunday. At this time pictures of the great horses will be taken by the vitascope, for exhibition in the theaters next winter.

—A practical horseman of twenty-five years' experience with trotters, roadsters and draft-horses says, "Every roadster or draft-horse that works hard should have a mash at night. The last part of the day is, of course, the hardest, and when the horse comes in every part of his body needs rest. The mash is just as nutritious as hard grain and much more easily digested."

CARE OF BROOD MARES.

Now that breeding is reviving again, farmers should think of the better care of the mares. Mr. Ricard, Naperville, Ill., a successful breeder, tells Stock Journal readers that his experience shows that many colts are lost by allowing the mares to drink too much iced cold water; often watered only once a day they become thirsty and drink too much.

Care should be exercised in working mares. Do not give them heavy loads, and do not work them in horse power, tread power or circular sweep power. Do not feed too much corn, as it is heating and does not supply the bone and muscle required, but increases the fat. Too much corn will have colts with crooked legs and weak bones. Wheat should be regularly fed to the mares, a handful or two every day, and wheat bran should be liberally fed with oats. Commence before time of any danger, and feed wheat. It will save the colt where any trouble has been experienced before. Wheat is a good feed; it contains the elements of bone and muscle, and costs but little more than all corn and oats.

Do not expect the stallion breeder to carry all the risk and insure you a living colt unless you do your part to prevent the mare from losing the colt.—Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal.

A HARD DAY'S WORK should bring the reward of a good bed for your horse. The best bed for the money is provided by German Peat Moss. C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street.

"SHOO-FLY," manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa., is a success. We have proved it by using thirty gallons. It not only protects the animals from flies and other insect pests, but it rapidly heals all sores, of which we make many in branding our ranch cattle.

DRUMMER & COLLYNS,
Sterling City, Texas,
Cattle Raisers and Dealers.

P. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa, President Red Polled Cattle Club of America.

As "Shoo Fly" is sold under a guarantee, the Editor would be pleased to have readers make a test as per advertisement, page three.

THE GRANGE.

State Fair Premiums.

The following Special Premiums have been ordered to be given away at the Massachusetts State Grange Fair through Messrs. Ross Bros., Seed-men, on Front street, Worcester.

For the best collection of Vegetables; One Deering Horse Hoe Rake, valued at \$20.

For the best twelve stalks of Eureka Ensign Corn; One Little Giant Spring Tooth Harrow, on wheels, valued at \$15.

For the best twelve Yellow Globe Danvers Onions; One No. 4 Planet, Jr. Seed Drill, valued at \$10.

For the best collection of potatoes; One Hotchkiss Dry Powder Gun, valued at \$5.

For the best Imperial Tomatoes; One Hotchkiss Dry Powder Gun valued at \$5.

Stoughton Grange.

There were some sixty members present at the regular meeting of Stoughton Grange, Monday evening, Worthy Master Gilbert in the chair. After the regular business had been transacted the meeting was turned into the hands of the lecturer and as usual was very entertaining and instructive. The subject for discussion was: "Practical Economy Defined. Its results on the farm, in the home, and in our dress." Miss Ashley was the first speaker, and she was followed by Miss Coffin, H. F. Maxwell, Mrs. Hathaway, Miss Maria Farrell, Mrs. Rogers; violin solo, Willie Cotter; reading by Brother Costello of East Blackstone Grange.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Sister Howard of Weston.

The Ladies' sewing circle will meet with Mrs. E. L. Hopkins, Wednesday afternoon, May 26.

Fruit Items.

Watch the new grafts.

A cheap sprayer is doubtful economy. Chip dust makes a good mulch for currant bushes.

For currant worms one ounce of heptone to ten quarts of water is about right.

The Modern Wood Fireplace.

Apropos of wood and wood-cutting, Mr. George P. Metallic writes in a pleasant and entertaining vein from Framingham to the Boston Transcript: "I regard hickory and maple perhaps the best for eastern Massachusetts, although it is possible to get it, nothing makes a more pleasant fire than sound apple-tree wood. There is no snap or sparks, and the ashes from it are so delicately white and soft that one wants to retain them in the fireplace. By the way, I always keep a good quantity of ashes on the hearth, they are so convenient to bury a stick at night so as to have it ready coated the next morning to start the fire. Beech and white or black birch are also excellent, and for starting a fire nothing excels well-seasoned white birch, split fine. Hickory or walnut should never be kept over, as after a year they become full of worm-holes, or what would be called powder-post. The fire-place should be large enough to burn wood at least two feet long, and, as you say, built out into the room, so that the heat will throw itself forward. When retiring at night, clear a space on the hearth to the back side of the chimney and place upon it a stick of green maple or oak. Cover well with hot live coals, and over that put all the ashes you have to spare. The next morning remove the ashes carefully and see what a complete bed of charcoal you have, all ready to spring into a blaze when brought to the air. Then you are ready for your fire as you describe. It is already an art to know how to build a good wood fire, and can only be done by brains and experience. To those of us who were brought up on wood fires to do all the cooking, as well as heating, for the household, it may seem simple enough, but to one not accustomed to it, it is quite another thing. As to prices, I find wood costs me for oak, \$5.50 a cord; for maple, \$4.50; walnut, \$7 to \$8; birch, \$5. Add the expense of cutting, splitting and housing, some \$2 more, and it is quite an expense."

The Joke Turned.

"Here, bub," said the facetious cashier to the new office boy, handing him a coin, "run out now and get this changed in a hurry!"

As the lad started down the stairs, three at a jump, the cashier winked at the lady bookkeeper and remarked: "He thinks that's a five-dollar gold piece, but it's only a new cent just from the mint. We'll see how long it takes him to find it out."

In just twenty minutes the boy returned.

"I had to go down to a money changer's, and —"

"All right. Come, hand over the penny."

"The penny?" inquired the boy.

"Yes, yes; the cent—the new cent I handed you, of course; hasn't half an hour been long enough for you to find it out? A nice bright boy you are!"

"Was that a cent you gave me, boss?"

"To be sure; it was one of the new ones just out. Come, hand it over."

"I owe you just a cent, then, do I?" and the office boy whistled softly. "One of the new ones just from the mint. Well, here you are; but say, if you've got any more of them Pompeian coins just let me trade 'em, will you?"

"My pocket pieces!" exclaimed the clerk, and fishing down into his pocket he brought up the offending penny. "Here you! Come back!"

But the boy had disappeared down the street.—Detroit Free Press.

In France 4,000,000 tons of potatoes are annually used in the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT.

REFLECT!!

THE MASSES want to be HUMBUGGED!

So they buy inferior and dangerous soaps to procure WORTHLESS presents, or else the dealer recommends cheap soaps on account of extra profit.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

If you want the BEST and PUREST soap made, BUY the famous WELCOME and the superior WHITE CREST Soaps.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

and will not injure the finest fabric or skin.

Made by CURTIS DAVIS & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

Destruction of Forests.

The report which Secretary Wilson has sent to congress in response to Senator Chandler's resolution, is important. It comes from the chief of the forestry division, and, while it attempts no sensation, it shows that the climax in the annual cutting of white pine and other coniferous timber, like spruce and hemlock, in this country is near at hand.

The timber will still be obtainable in great quantities, especially with Canada's aid, for a number of years; but it can be supplied only for a few years more in the prolixious annual amounts hitherto furnished.

It appears that in the last quarter of a century, or since 1873, there have been cut in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota alone, one hundred and fifty-four billions of feet, board measure, besides eighty-three billions shingles, and in the last three-fourths of that period about two hundred billions feet, taking the whole country together. New York and Pennsylvania have, next to the three states just mentioned, large quantities of standing coniferous timber, and the amount left in the northern states is estimated at about one hundred billions feet, or half as much as has been cut since about 1878 in the whole country. Canada is another resource, with about thirty-seven billions feet of white pine.

The senate's inquiry was wise, and while the answer has necessarily been imperfect and only approximate, it should yet serve to confirm the determination to protect the forests.—New York Sun.

Irrigation of strawberry fields is fast increasing. Hen manure or a little nitrate of soda in the water will produce a great effect.

When fire blight occurs, we would cut below the blight to sound wood, cover the wound with wax or paint, and remove and burn the affected branches.

The Concord is the only grape on too many farms in New England. Other good practical kinds are Worden, Hubert, Brighton, Green Mountain, Moore's Early, Vergennes; each one having some good point not possessed by the Concord.

Arsenic Poisons.

The new preparation of arsenic called arsenate is being quite extensively bought by the farmers who trade at Boston supply stores. Many prefer it to Paris green, because it can be kept evenly mixed in water with much less stirring than when Paris green is used.

It can also be applied strong without danger of burning the leaves. It costs twenty cents by the single pound, but large lots can be had cheaper. A larger quantity than of Paris green is needed to do a given amount of work. Paris green is still bought much more frequently than any other poison. London purple is but little used.

The Joke Turned.

The International Journal of Surgery says:

"Experience has shown that a properly prepared coco product constitutes an ideal beverage for invalids and convalescents, acting as a mild nerve-stimulant and at the same time supplying a considerable amount of available nutritive material.

"Such a product is Walter Baker & Co.'s Coco.

which differs from all preparations of its kind in that in the process of manufacture great care is taken to retain, in a pure and unaltered form, those active principles and nutritive elements of coco seed which render it both a luxury and a food.

"This preparation is esteemed an agreeable, comforting, and nourishing beverage in chronic disorders, during convalescence from exhausting diseases, for feeble children, and during the after treatment of severe surgical operations."

THE WORLD OVER.

—Consul Hyatt reports an egg famine in Cuba.

—The discovery of a great coal field is reported from Cartagena, Colombia.

—If the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is abrogated, that country may as well be annexed to Great Britain.

—The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall, England, has been formally opened by the Prince of Wales.

—Nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber worth \$100,000, was swept away by the bursting of dams on the St. Croix River, Nova Scotia.

—The trouble between China and Portugal, extending over many years, has ended by the permanent cession of Macao to Portugal.

—The British Board of Agriculture has issued an order that no dog shall be admitted to Great Britain after September 1 without a special license.

—A new style of rifle has been introduced and will be tested in a practical way in the German army. It is loaded with gas cartridges, enabling several shots to be fired without reloading.

—According to dispatches from New Mexico, heavy rains have so swelled the Rio Grande and other streams that considerable damage has been already done and more is threatened. The valley north and south of Albuquerque is inundated.

—The losses of husbandry in France by the recent frost shows the damage done to the crops to be tantamount to a disaster in fourteen departments. The government is asking for a first grant of 5,000,000 francs to aid the farmers and fruit-growers.

—Cambridge University, England, by a vote of 1713 to 662, rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women. Toward the close of the voting thousands of people congregated outside the Senate house and undergraduates started letting off fireworks.

—A despatch from Berlin says that in a shooting display by the expert Kruger there Monday, while he was firing backward and with the aid of a mirror, attempting the William Tell shot, he sent the bullet through the head of his sister, who was assisting him. She died in a few minutes.

—It is announced by Captain Spain, commodore of the Canadian fishery protective service, that the American fishing vessels, of which there are a very large number at present on the Nova Scotia coast, are being closely watched for possible violation of the Dominion fishery regulations. He says there are no less than seventy-three American seiners now in these waters, and about half of them went into Liverpool during Friday and Saturday for a harbor. Three vessels of the fishery protection fleet are cruising between Canso and Cape Sable; another is watching the Cape Breton shore, and a fifth is stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to keep an eye on Americans fishing near the Magdalen Islands.

—The lawyer does not always get the best of the cross-examination. Sir Frank Lockwood was once examining a farmer in a case which turned on the identity of cattle. "Are you certain those were the prosecutor's beasts?" was the question. "I am," said the farmer. "But you were some distance away from them at the time. At what distance can you be certain it is a beast you are looking at?" "Oh, about as far as you are now from me."

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